have fallen upon them. We had alſo at *Leedes* a much greater Storm the night preceding the Faſt, and a ſtronger Wind that day, than when the fatal Storm was in the South, but a good Providence timed this well, to quicken our too cold Devotions.

VIII. *An Account of a Book*, viz.

Euclidis quæ ſuperſunt omnia Gr. Lat. ex recenſione Davidis Gregorij, M. D. Aſtronomiæ Profeſſoris Saviliani, & R. S. S. Oxon. 1703. Folio.

THE Univerſity of *Oxford* intending to publiſh all the *Greek* Mathematicians, have begun with *Euclid*, as the ſtandard Writer of the Elements of Geometry and Arithmetick. In this Edition is publiſhed whatever has been believed to be *Euclid*'s by any conſiderable Mathematician. But many things having been attributed to *Euclid* that are not his (as in after ages it happened to men of ſo eſtabliſhed fame as he has been for above 2000 years) Dr *Gregory* in the Preface, after a ſhort ſummary of *Euclid*'s Life (as far as can be gathered from the Writings of the Antients, who were aſhamed to ſet down particulars of him, who was ſo much and univerſally known) gives not only a deſcription of every particular Book, but alſo his opinion whether it be truly *Euclid*'s or not, with his Reaſons.

Firſt of all are the *Elements*, which make two thirds of the whole Volume. The firſt thirteen Books are certainly *Euclid*'s. The fourteenth and fifteenth are by moſt thought to be *Hypſicles*'s of *Alexandria*. There are no *Scholia*,

Scholia, no Explications added to the Elements (being thought needleſs to a Book of Elements, written with ſo much Judgment as this is) nor any Notes, except in ſome very few places, where there are various Readings that are material, or where the Text is manifeſtly corrupted.

Next come the *Data*, which are undoubtedly *Euclid*'s, yea, more undoubtedly than the Elements themſelves. For many have ſaid that *Theon* did quite change the Elements, and ſupply their demonſtrations, but never any body queſtioned whether the *Data* are *Euclid*'s. Dr *Gregory* in the Preface compares this Book with *Pappus*'s deſcription of it, reſtores ſome places in it that have been corrupted, and ſhews the uſe that the Antients made of theſe *Data*.

The two *Muſical Tracts* follow, which the Editor thinks are not both *Euclid*'s, it may be neither, as is fully ſet forth in the Preface.

Next are *Euclid*'s *Phænomena*, which were never before publiſhed in *Greek*. This Book is not doubted to be *Euclid*'s, it agreeing with *Pappus*'s deſcription of it. Dr *Gregory* has reſtored its own original figures, which *Joſephus Auria*, in his Tranſlation, had changed for others far leſs convenient and intelligible.

After this comes the *Opticks* and *Catoptricks*, which, if not ſpurious (for *Proclus* indeed mentions Books of *Euclid* concerning theſe ſubjects) are very much corrupted, as in the Preface is fully ſhewn. To theſe are added the Notes of the Noble and Learned Sir *Henry Savile*, Founder of the two Mathematical Chairs in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, which he wrote on the Margin of his own Book, and which ſhew that he was as great a Maſter in Mathematicks as he was a Patron of them.

Next in order is the Book *de Diviſionibus*. This commonly goes under the name *Machometes Bagdedinus*. But becauſe there is no other Book extant of *Euclid*'s with this Title, altho it is clear from *Proclus* that he wrote ſuch

a one; and becauſe Mr *John Dee*, who tranſlated it, thinks that this is *Euclid*'s, it was thought proper to publiſh it here. To this alſo are joyned ſome Notes of Sir *Henry Savil*, which exceedingly clear the matter.

Laſtly, there is a *Fragment de Levi & Ponderoſo*, publiſh'd by *Hervagius* in *Latin*, and by *Tatraglia* in *Italian*, which commonly paſſes for *Euclid*'s. Theſe two laſt are not to be found in *Greek*, they being loſt if ever they were in that language.

There are ſeveral other of *Euclid*'s Works, mentioned by *Pappus* and *Proclus*, that are quite loſt. Theſe Dr *Gregory* deſcribes at length in the Preface, to which we remit thoſe that are curious.

L O N D O N,

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